FASTABS THREE WAY DISTRIBUTION UXOMAR BY FILIUO BY GENER

THIS STUDY REPRESENTS 259 MARRIAGES OF MEMBERS IN THE PARLEMENT WHO WERE MARRIED ONCE. THIS IS OUT OF A TOTAL OF SINGLE MARRIAGES BY MEMBERS WHICH MEANS THERE ARE MISSING OBSERVATIONS.

MARRIAGES IN THE PARLEMENT OF PARIS:

THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF MARRIAGES INTO THE PARL. IS SOMEWHAT CONSISTANTLY THE SAME FOR ALL GENERATIONS. THEY ALL HOLD ABOUT 70% MARRIED INTO A PARL. OF PARIS FAMILY. THE EXACT FIGURES BY GENERATIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

FIRST TO SERVE	69%	AS OPPOSED TO 31% NOT
FIRST GENERATION	69.3%	" " " " 30.7% NOT
SECOND GENERATION	69.2%	" " " " 30.8% NOT
THIRD GENERATION	66.7%	" " " " 33.3% NOT

THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE GENERATIONAL SPANS THE VALUES ARE NEARLY IDENTICAL, LINGERING CLOSE TO 70%

FATHER-IN-LAW IN SINGLE MARRIAGES:

THERE SHOULD BE A BIT OF CAUTION IN USING THE FIGURES FOR THE FATHER IN LAW BECAUSE THE VALUES ARE SOMEWHAT ARBITRARY. WHILE THE EXACTITUDE REQUIRED IS NOT TO SCIENTIFIC STANDARDS, GENERAL TRENDS STILL EMERGE. FOR THE MEMBERS WHOSE ARE FIRST SERVING, THE FATHER-IN-LAW TENDS TO BE HIGHER PLACED SOCIALLY THAN THE FATHER. WHAT NORMALLY OCCURRED WAS THE CONSEILLER POSTPONED MARRIAGE UNTIL HE POSSESSED HIS OFFICE. THIS WOULD MAKE HIM A BETTER MARIAL PROSPECT BECAUSE HE ALREADY ACQUIRED A HIGH OFFICE. WITH THE OFFICE IN HAND, HE WOULD SEEK TO MARRY AND HE

TRIED TO MARRY AS HIGH AS POSSIBLE. SOME 70% OF THE COUNSELORS MARRIED INTO THE PARL, A POSITION WHICH THE FATHER OF THE FIRST TIME SERVERS DID NOT ACHIEVE DURING THEIR LIFETIME. MARRIAGE FOR THIS CLASS OR GENERATION WAS USUALLY A STEP UPWARD.

FOR THE GENERATIONS WITH SERVICE, THERE NOT MUCH OPPORTUNITY TO MARRY MUCH FURTHER UP BECAUSE, THE POSITION OF CON. AU PARLEMENT WAS CONSIDERED AS THE HIGHEST ATTAINMENT WITHIN THE NOBLESSE DE ROBE. MARRIAGES WITH THE HIGH NOBLES WAS RARE SO THAT MEANT MARRIAGES HAD TO BE ARRANGED ~~AMONG~~ AMONG THE ~~SAME~~ SAME CLASS WHERE THE DEGREE OF SOCIAL DISTANCE WAS SLIGHT. THERE WERE ALSO ALLIANCES MADE FOR MONEY. IN A FINANCIAL SHAKY FAMILY, A MARITAL MATCH WAS OFTEN MADE WITH A RICH, THOUGH HUMBLE PARTNER THAT WOULD SUPPLY THE MUCH NEEDED REVENUES TO THE FAMILY FORTUNES. THIS OFTEN OCCURRED WITH SECOND OR THIRD SONS IN THE FAMILY.

FASTABS — THREE WAY DISTRIBUTION - AUOMAR BY FILLIO BY GENSER

THIS STUDY REPRESENTS 44 CASES WHERE THE MEMBER OF PARLEMENT MARRIED TWICE. THE NUMBER IS TAKEN FROM OUT OF A TOTAL OF DOUBLE MARRIAGES, WHICH MEANS THERE ARE MISSING OBSERVATIONS.

PATTERNS IN DOUBLE MARRIAGES : BY GENERATIONS

FIRST TO SERVE —

ONLY 18.5 % OF THOSE INVOLVED IN TWO MARRIAGES DID NOT MARRY INTO A PARL. OF PARIS FAMILY IN BOTH THEIR MARRIAGES. HERE ARE THE FIGURES FOR THE POSSIBLE ~~RESULTS~~ COMBINATIONS.

BOTH MARR. INTO PP FAMILY	22.2 %
FIRST PP AND SECOND NON PP	25.9 %
SECOND PP AND FIRST NON PP	33.3 %
NEITHER WERE PP MARR.	18.5 %

(27)

THESE FIGURES MUST BE WEIGHED CAREFULLY. FOR POSSIBLE MARRIAGES SEVERAL FACTOR HAVE TO BE CONSIDERED : AGE, SOCIAL STANDING, FINANCIAL STANDING, POSSIBILITY TO PRODUCE CHILDREN, ETC. THE SAME IS TRUE FOR ALL GENERATIONS.

FIRST GENERATION :

BOTH MARR. INTO PP FAMILIES	58.3 %
FIRST PP AND SECOND NON PP	25.0 %
SECOND PP AND FIRST NON PP	8.3 %
NEITHER WERE PP MARR.	8.3 %

THE SAMPLE NUMBERS FOR THE 2ND AND 3RD GENERATIONS ARE TOO SMALL TO BE OF VALUE.

FATHER-IN-LAW FOR THE SECOND MARRIAGE:

THE PATTERN IS THE SAME AS WITH FIRST MARRIAGES. WITH THE CONSELLORS WHO SERVED THE FIRST TIME, THEY TENDED TO MARRY HIGHER THAN THEIR OWN BACKGROUNDS. THE POSITIONS OF THEIR FIL TEND TO BETTER THAN THOSE OF THEIR OWN FATHER 63.0% TO 14.8 WITH 22.2% OF AN EQUAL STATUS.

WITH THE FIRST GENERATION, THERE IS A LEVELING TO MORE OR LESS EQUAL ARRANGEMENTS. THE FIGURES ARE THE FOLLOWING FATHER H 33.3, FIL H. 25.0% AND 41.7 EQUAL. A POSSIBLE THEORY HAS BEEN MENTIONED ON THE SINGLE MARRIAGES, AND IT HOLDS UP IN CONSIDERING SECOND MARRIAGES TOO. IT WAS DIFFICULT FOR MEMBERS TO MARRY HIGHER BECAUSE THE ACCESS TO THE HIGH NOBILITY WAS STRICTLY LIMITED. THEY, THEREFORE, HAD TO MARRY WITHIN THEIR OWN GROUPS WITH RELATIVELY SMALL DIFFERENCES IN STATUS.